

[THURSDAY, August 24, 1769.]

[NUMB. 1396.]

## NEW-YORK

OR,  
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



## JOURNAL;

THE  
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 20th of July, 1769.

Flour at 19/ per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.  
14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to  
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PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	55. 0d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 0d.
Flour	165. 0d.	Pork	90. 0d.
Brown Bread	165. 0d.	Salt	25. 0d.
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New-England ditto	25. 0d.	Chocol. per Doz.	195. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	545. 0d.	Bees Wax	35. 0d.
Single refined ditto	55. 0d.	Nut Wood	305. 0d.
Molasses	15. 0d.	Oak ditto	185. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and DUW'S  
Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High- Water.	Rises after	sets before	H. M.	H. M.
THURSDAY	23	4	5	21	7
FRIDAY	24	5	5	22	7
SATURDAY	25	6	5	23	7
SUNDAY	26	6	5	24	7
MONDAY	27	7	5	25	7
TUESDAY	28	8	5	26	7
WEDNESDAY	29	9	5	27	7

Day 23 Hours 18 min. the 24th.

Further Advances by Capt. Scott, arrived at Boston.

Peterburgh, (in Russia) May 16.

Particular account of the victory gained  
by Prince Gallitzin, over the Turks,  
has been published here.

Early in the morning on the 30th of  
April that General having made the  
necessary dispositions, attacked the Turks in their  
intrenchments, under the cannon of the fortress  
of Choczim, and, after an obstinate dispute, drove  
them out of their trenches, they endeavoured to co-  
ver their retreat, by detaching a large body of ca-  
valry to attack the right wing of the Russians, but  
they received such a warm reception from the artil-  
lery, that they soon retired in great disorder; Gen.  
Stoffeln and Prince Dolgorucki were then ordered  
to pursue the fugitives, at the head of eight batta-  
lions, which they did so effectually, that they not  
only followed them to the suburbs of Choczim, but  
even to the palleades of the fortress. Soon after  
the town was set on fire, and a great number of Jews  
and Christians took refuge in the Russian camp.  
Prince Dolgorucki was dangerously wounded in the  
affair. As the citadel was garrisoned with 18,000  
men, well provided with artillery, and several large  
bodies of Turks appeared in the neighbouring parts,  
Prince Gallitzin thought proper to suspend his in-  
tention of besieging that place, more especially as  
the country was so wasted, that he could not supply  
his army with provisions, and as his large artillery  
was not with him, he therefore marched towards  
Medxiboz, in order to effectuate a communication  
between his army and the river Neister. The Rus-  
sians took, in the Turkish trenches, five pair of co-  
lours, seven pieces of cannon, five camels, a great  
number of tents, and several hundred horses.

Warsaw, (in Poland) May 26. The Russians  
lost 1500 men, in their attempt on Choczim; and  
to save the remains of the army, repassed the Nie-  
ster with such precipitation, that they did not even  
take any measures to prevent their enemies from  
passing after them; so that the next day the Turkish  
cavalry passed that river, set fire to the Russian Ma-  
gazines at Zwanice and Yis, and went in pursuit of  
Prince Gallitzin, who has thought proper to retire  
into the heart of Poland.

Transylvania, (in Germany) May 26. The de-  
feat of the Russians near Choczim, is not the only  
misfortune they have met with. We just now learn,  
that the Turks having passed the Niester, have  
again attacked the Russians. The affair was ex-  
tremely bloody, and the loss on both sides very  
considerable: but at length the Turks obtained the  
victory, and the shattered remains of Prince Gallit-  
zin's army are blockaded up in such a manner that it  
is impossible for them to escape the conquerors.

Paris, (in France) June 16. They write from  
the frontiers of the Ukraine, that General Roman-  
zow had attempted to take Oczakow in the manner  
as Prince Gallitzin wanted to have surprised  
Choczim, and that his enterprise had not met with

better success. The small Ottoman army which  
encamped under Oczakow repulsed the Russians,  
and obliged them to retire with considerable loss:  
General Romanzow's cavalry met with the same  
fate as that of Prince Gallitzin, that is to say, that  
it was entirely defeated.

LONDON, June 8.

The French are terribly alarmed at the rapid  
progress of the Russian armies now in motion; and  
our correspondent at Marseilles writes, that the fe-  
veral merchants and manufacturers at, and in the  
neighbourhood of Lyons, entertain the most dread-  
ful apprehensions of having their trade to Smyrna,  
Aleppo, and Constantinople, totally stagnated this  
year; or what is worse, that the Turks will not be  
able to pay for the rich brocades, silks, and super-  
fine cloths, they have contracted for, and most of  
which are already delivered; or that they will not  
be in a situation to send orders for others as usual;  
which interruption will go near to ruin that most  
lucrative branch of commerce.

Letters from Vienna, dated May 27, mention,  
that it was reported the Grand Visir had passed  
the Niester at the head of 150,000 men, and had  
been joined by several bodies of Confederates in  
Great Poland.

June 27. A scheme of poisoning is said to have  
been discovered at Rome, which is likely to be at-  
tended with very troublesome consequences.

June 24. On Tuesday last the fleet under the  
command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cum-  
berland passed by Plymouth and was joined from  
that port by the Fly sloop of war.

Four frigates more are ordered to be got ready  
with all expedition to join the Squadron commanded  
by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland,  
Rear Admiral of the Blue. The destination of this  
fleet has occasioned much speculation.

It is said that one of the Candidates for the Sher-  
iffalty of this city has been offered a peerage to  
decline, which he nobly refused.

This day a Court of Aldermen was held at  
Guildhall, for the choice of Sheriffs and other of-  
ficers for the year ensuing. Previous to the open-  
ing of the Court, Samuel Vanghan, Esq; addressed  
himself to the Livery, and strongly recommended  
decency in their behaviour, as the most likely and  
indeed the only means by which they could ac-  
complish the end for which so numerous a body  
had assembled.

At one o'clock the Lord Mayor and Court of  
Aldermen came upon the Hustings, when the Re-  
corder came forward, and attempted to open the  
business of the day, but an almost general hiss and  
uproar ensued, many calling out for them to con-  
sider of a petition in the first place; on which the  
Lord Mayor addressed himself to the Livery, and  
in a very genteel speech acquainted them that he  
had taken a great deal of pains to inform himself of  
the duty of his office, on the present occasion, and  
that he could not find one single instance of any bu-  
siness being done previous to the choice of officers;  
at the same time assuring them, that no one had  
a greater regard to the liberty of the subject  
than himself, but strongly recommended decency  
and good order, declaring that he would not break  
up the Court till such time as they had taken the  
opinion of the Livery relative to the matter they  
wanted to enforce, if the Livery would first proceed  
to do the business for which the Common Hall was  
called. This declaration was received with shouts  
of applause; but a gentleman expressing his dislike  
to the measure of delay, another clamour arose,  
when Mr. Bellas desired to be heard, and begged  
the gentlemen to proceed to business in an orderly  
manner, as he only meant to preserve their liberty,  
and to free themselves from the imputation of licen-  
tiousness, observing, that as the Lord Mayor had  
promised not to break up the Court till they were  
satisfied, it would be the height of rudeness to doubt  
the veracity of their chief Magistrate. This speech  
was attended with the desired effect, and they im-  
mediately proceeded to the choice of Sheriffs, when  
the four Aldermen below the chair, and nine Com-  
moners were severally put up; they were all re-  
ceived with strong marks of disapprobation, and  
not more than fifty hands held up for any of them,

till they came to James Townsend, Esq; and John  
Sawbridge, Esq; who were almost unanimously  
chosen, and with prodigious shouts of applause.

Afterwards they took into consideration the ques-  
tion concerning a petition, on which subject many  
debates ensued, but was at last carried in the affir-  
mative, and the following gentlemen appointed to  
present the same: The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,  
two Sheriffs, and three of the Representatives of  
the city. Mr. Alderman Harley was not present.

June 27. At the Court of Aldermen at Guild-  
hall on Saturday last, when the petition had been  
read a second time, with some alteration, and unani-  
mously approved of, Sir Robert Ladbroke came  
forward, and told the Gentlemen of the Livery,  
"That he not only assented to presenting it, but  
thought it his duty." Alderman Beckford being  
next, addressed him, by assuring them, "That he  
was ever at the service of the Livery of London;  
that in regard to giving the petition, it was a re-  
quest that made him happy, as it agreed entirely  
with his own opinion; and that with respect to  
particulars of the petition now read, (as far as he  
could judge from twice hearing it) he knew molt,  
if not all of them, to be fast, and concluded by re-  
ferring to his conscience for the uprightness of his  
intentions."

Mr. Alderman Trecothick next spoke to the same  
effect, and said "He was happy in attending his  
brother members on this occasion."

A motion was then made, and universally ap-  
proved of, to return thanks to the Lord Mayor for  
his great candour and impartiality on this occasion;  
which his Lordship afterwards very politely thank-  
ed them for, by assuring them that he would, to  
the best of his power, finish as he had begun his of-  
fice, with justice and impartiality.

As the Aldermen came in to the Council cham-  
ber, such of them as had voted against Sir Matthew  
Blakiston's resignation, were hissed as they passed  
through, and likewise when they went to the hus-  
tings.

A correspondent informs us that the petition will  
be attended by a select number of the livery, in their  
livery gowns, who will be filed the *Grand inquest*  
of the city of London;—and not improperly, (con-  
tinues he) as the subject of their present complaints  
is the *bad measures* of the M—y, whose *weight*  
has been on the decrease for some time.

June 28. On Monday last a very numerous and  
respectable body of Freeholders of the county of  
Surry met at Epsom, in pursuance of an advertise-  
ment in the public papers for that purpose. About  
half past one, the business of the day was opened  
(in the garden belonging to the assembly house)  
by the Hon. Mr. King, who was appointed chair-  
man. The principal speakers were Sir Joseph  
Mawbey, Sir George Colebrooke, Sir — Clay-  
ton, Mr. Webb, jun. Mr. Crespiigny, Mr. Evelyn,  
Dr. Allen, the Rev. Mr. Horne, &c.

The subject of the meeting was to consider of the  
most proper steps to be taken in the present critical  
situation of affairs. Several of the gentlemen were  
for giving instructions to their Representatives, to  
endeavour to obtain a redress of those grievances,  
which not only that country, but the whole nation  
at this time loudly complain of, and particularly  
respecting the late unprecedented infringement (as  
they call it) of the right of election, whereby a  
gentleman with 299 votes, had been suffered to  
take a seat in the House of Commons against a ma-  
jority of 1565 legal freeholders. Many and strong  
objections were made to the proposals of instructing  
their Representatives; and it was at length agreed  
to present an humble and dutiful petition to the  
King, complaining of the many grievances his  
Majesty's most loyal subjects at this time labour un-  
der, by the artful and arbitrary measures adopted  
by his present ministers, against the liberties of the  
subject, and peace and happiness of his Majesty's  
reign, at the same time imploring his Royal pro-  
tection, and entreating his Majesty to remove such  
men from his presence, as the only means of resto-  
ring tranquility to his distracted dominions, &c.

Mr. Horne began his speech with an assurance  
to the company, that he was a freeholder of Surry  
(lest he should be considered in the light of an in-



trader) and that he had been so for nine years past; that his freehold consisted of a small farm, and adjoined to the estate of Mr. Budgen. In the course of his speech he expressed himself very severely against one of their present members, who he represented as a man of no honour whatsoever; that his professions or promises to exert himself in behalf of his constituents, if they should determine to instruct their Representatives, he said, were not to be taken; that if he should undertake to observe them he would not keep his word; that he knew this to be true, and that the Representatives knew he could prove it; that he hoped for the satisfaction of seeing him at the then meeting, in which case he came determined to make the same declaration: that respecting what he had said of that gentleman, he meant to take no advantage of the privilege of his sacred function, and hoped the gentleman would not have recourse to his own privilege. He therefore was much averse to the proposal for instructions, as one of their members had already declared his sentiments against the interest of his constituents. It was then resolved by the freeholders that the late address to the throne, as the address of the body of freeholders of the county, had been smuggled, and was not only done without any public notice being given to the freeholders to meet for that purpose, but appeared to be directly contrary to the sense of the body of them. Sir Joseph Mawbey took notice, that out of twenty who signed the address in the neighbourhood of Clapham, to his certain knowledge, only four of them were freeholders of Surry.

After much being said, Mr. H— stood up and desired a petition he had prepared might be read. This was much objected to, but was at length permitted to be read; however it was not altogether approved, but a committee was immediately appointed to draw up another, which was to be ready in two hours for such of the freeholders to sign as could conveniently wait so long for that purpose.

After this business was agreed to, a motion was made that the thanks of the freeholders should be given to Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. their worthy Representative, (then present) for his steady and upright conduct on all occasions, which was carried *non. con.*

*Extracted from the St. Petersburg, Gazette, dated May 12, O. S. 1769.*

"We have just received the agreeable news of a fresh victory gained over a select body of the enemies cavalry, called the Levantina, under the command of a Bashaw of three tails, who made a forced march with his troops from Natolia, in January last, to the succour of Choczim.

*As the following Extract, of a Letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Veracity in London to his Friend in Boston, is a Summary of what is contained in the Prints, we here present it to our Readers.*

"YOUR favour was received exactly six weeks after the date thereof, and would have been answered sooner if there had been any thing material to communicate: now indeed I have somewhat of importance to transmit—Vengeance I hope will overtake the guilty, so as to make them examples in terror, that so whoever comes into their places may not tread in their steps, but prefer the good of the people before any other secular interest. I have learnt with pleasure from the papers, that the Bostonians are firm and steady, not to be intimidated by the presence of a military power, and not afraid of enumerating their grievances, and of giving their representatives proper instructions relative thereto. While I read the account, my heart glowed with a patriotic love to them, I enjoyed and gloried in their proceedings, and have since boasted of them in company, as worthy of the warmest commendations. Let them persevere, and not suffer themselves to be wheedled with promises, and I doubt not but they will carry their point, to the confusion of their secret enemies. The blunders of our ministry are giving them all imaginable advantages. Common sense seems to have forsaken our administrators. Whether this will prove a mercy or judgment to the nation God only knows, I am at a loss wholly to conjecture, but I hope and pray for the former. I shall give you a brief history of past transactions, with my own remarks upon them. Instead of pursuing measures tending to soften the minds of the people and heal our divisions, the ministry, whether to curry favour or to shew their power, proceeding against Wilkes with severity and expelling him the house, increased the animosity and added fuel to the flame, which would have burnt out and died away, without doing them any effectual injury, had they suffered him to remain a representative without taking further notice of him. The future rejections of him made things still worse; but the fixing of Luttrell as the member, finished their folly with the sessions, as it directly changed the parties engaged in the contest, from Wilkes to the members of the county, the freeholders and electors of Great-Britain. The opposition in the house could not have wished for a more fortunate mistake, as it must needs throw the whole weight of the publick on their side. Nor can it thought, that even had the house the right of fixing Luttrell as they did, the nation will sit

easily in their enjoying that right which is liable to so great abuses, without endeavouring to curtail it, for the further security of liberty and independency. The Anti-ministerial party is therefore greatly increased and becoming more and more formidable.

The ministry had not the address during the sessions to lessen the opposition by agreeing to the repeal of the American taxes, which would have taken off many; but to support their own dignity, & to let the Americans see that they must depend upon their favour for a redress of grievances, and had nothing to expect in opposition to administration, they prevented any thing's being done in their behalf. After the sessions, they judged it expedient to give out, that the next sessions the American grievances should be redressed: *sed latet anguis in herba.* This I apprehend they reckoned a master-stroke in politics, and intended should answer divers purposes. By such a declaration, the Americans were to be sooth'd into temper, that so they might be managed in their respective assemblies, and be brought to make concessions, that in some future period might be turn'd against them, and that so they might retract their resolutions, and open the trade as before. However, I have a better opinion of my American brethren, than to suppose they will suffer themselves to be thus taken in. I would have them make no concessions and retract no resolutions, but patiently wait till they are actually relieved. Let them put no confidence in the present Ministry, but contribute their aid towards turning them out; which may make a future ministry cautious how they provoke the Colonists. The Ministry might further design by their declaration, to quiet the friends of America, and render them less active in the opposition: But this point they have not gained. That they might figure in the eyes of his Majesty, and appear to have the voice of the public on their side, they procured by their agents as many addresses as possible. The shameful manner in which several were obtained, must make addressing contemptible in the eyes of the impartial. Some of their tools would gladly have surprised the body of dissenting ministers in and about London into an address: But the affair miscarried. When the annual meeting was held, a motion for an adjournment was made immediately after the usual business was finished, and universally agreed to.

During the affair of Luttrell's being before the house, (upon the petition presented against him by a number of Freeholders) there was an attempt to get the Livery of the city called, with a view of petitioning the King, but the Ministry managed so with the common council as to prevent it. This happened May the 5th. The common council under court-influence, not only disappointed the Livery for that time, but brought the Lord Mayor (a Gentleman of great worth) into such a situation, that he could not gratify the Livery in their request for the use of Guild-Hall. However this did not allay the spirit of the opposition. The Livery determined they would not be baffled, and therefore resolved that when they were called, on midsummer-day for other business, they would then proceed in their design of petitioning. In the mean time, the Middlesex petition was signed and presented, and afterwards published. It has been thought by several to have contained too many articles: Be that as it may, the asserting such matters in such a way, and that as it were to his Majesty's face, must doubtless have influenced the minds of numbers, and have alienated them yet more from the Ministry. It was of the highest importance therefore to the Ministry, to prevent that petition's being supported by one from the metropolis of the kingdom, and the body corporate's appearing against them, though the majority of its individuals was really so; lest thereby the dissatisfaction should spread, and other places follow the example. But I have the satisfaction of adding they have not succeeded. The court of Aldermen has been pretty equally divided. The anti-ministerial party was desirous of gaining the majority, as the ministerial was of hindering it. Alderman Blackiston wanted to resign his gown. Should this take place, it was well known that Townsend, Esq; a popular man on the side of the opposition, and a member of Parliament, would come in. The court of Aldermen would not accept the resignation.—However Beckford, Esq; coming to town, and bringing on the affair afresh, Tuesday June 20, the resignation was accepted by a majority of one. Townsend, Esq; was declared a candidate in the ward, and unanimously chose on the Friday following, the 23d of June. This was a favourable circumstance, and helped matters forward. Besides, he and Sawbridge, Esq; another popular man, on the side of liberty, (a brother of Mrs. McAulay's the historian, who has sent a present of her History to your worthy patriot Otis,) were candidates for being sheriffs the ensuing year. The next day, June 24th, the Livery met for the transacting of the usual business, but would not proceed upon it, till the Lord Mayor promised that they should not be surprised into an adjournment, and that after having done their usual business, they should be allowed to proceed on any other. There was an amazing number of them. Scarce any held up their hands for the persons nominated, till they came to

Townsend and Sawbridge, when the unanimity in their favour was so great that no one attempted to demand a poll against them. After that they proceeded to choose auditors for the year, to complete the number of four, in the room of two that went out, when the Livery to shew their spirit, acted differently from what they had ever been known to do, for they rejected the two gentlemen who were nominated, crying out, no addressers, no lottery-men, and elected two others in their room. The meaning of *no lottery-men*, you will not understand, without the following information, viz. 'Tis said that the common-council were influenced by having tickets at par, by which they saved on each ticket about forty shillings. At length they came to the petition, and carried it at nem. con. I have not yet seen the copy, but it is spirited, and the Livery have not forgot you; they have expressly taken notice of Admiralty-courts having such power and temerity by sharing in the confiscation. This step of the city will go near to lead on to other petitions from many other places and counties. There is a county meeting for Surry, at Epsom, this day the 26th of June, called by several leading men on the side of liberty. I question not there being a great appearance of freeholders, and their resolving upon a strong petition. The numbers on this side will greatly outweigh those that signed the address from the said county. In this manner things will go on till the ministry must either quit, or keep themselves in by such arbitrary and disgusting exertions of power, as will prove the loss of our liberties or breed a civil war: Thus do I apprehend, but I am doubtful of determining which they will conclude upon: however do which they will, the Americans will go near to reap the advantage. May God in mercy over-rule all for our good! Our public affairs must now soon mend or grow much worse. There has been a strange turn in the city within these few years. It was almost wholly in the hands of the Tories, but now it has got into the hands of the Whigs. The present ministry have entirely lost it, for now the anti-ministerial party will strengthen and increase apace. Alderman Baker is going to resign his gown, and there is no doubt of Sawbridge's coming in his room, the ward having been already canvassed and the majority being secured in his favour.—I see no reason from present appearances to alter my opinion as to there being a war within the time specified, or the king of Prussia's being on the side of the Russians and English. Great events seem to me to be about taking place in the world. We have no cause to doubt all will be overruled for the good of Christ's kingdom. Heaven's plan will be accomplished, though it may be in such a way as will occasion much pain and exercise to the favourites of Heaven, while accomplishing. The Russians have not come to any decisive engagement as yet with the Turks, but the advantage has been on their side in the several rencounters that have happened. Capt. Elphinstone, one of our brave sea officers is going to Russia to act as an admiral. He supposes that he is destined to command a fleet on the black sea.—The friends of liberty are fearful that it is all over with the poor Corsicans for the present, tho' the accounts of their being subdued are as yet very confused. Should the brave Paoli be in the mountains with a few thousand faithful troops, he may possibly make the French very uneasy in their situation, and keep them at bay for months. It is likely that we shall have to retake the island by and by. Had we remonstrated properly against their attempting any thing towards conquering it, they would in all likelihood have abandoned all thought thereof; but this conduct of the ministry in leaving the French to gain in the Mediterranean, is of a piece with other proceedings.—Trade is indeed bad, notwithstanding which there is no retrenching among the complainers. Luxury and extravagance prevail most amazingly. We are under melancholy symptoms, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 10.

We can assure the public that his Excellency our Governor has received a letter from Lord Hillsborough, acquainting him that his Majesty and his Ministers would use their utmost endeavours, at the opening of the next session of Parliament, to obtain a repeal of all the American revenue acts.

Immediately upon receiving this agreeable intelligence his Excellency thought proper to call a Council, which accordingly was held on Tuesday at their chamber in the Capitol; and, with their advice, has ordered writs for summoning a new Assembly, that will be issued next Monday. It is said, however, that they will not meet until some time in November.

The necessary absence of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; our late Representative, we are well assured will not prevent his fellow citizens from unanimously returning him, again, *The Man of their Choice.*

BOSTON, August 14.

*Extract of a Letter from a Member of Parliament.*

London, 27th June, 1769.  
"The Treasury have honourably acquitted the Secretary of your American Board of all the Charges that have been brought against him, and have given him an handsome Appointment here, &c."

Compensation for the Troubles met with; and if the Secretary will be sent out provided for at Home, in to his former Station, is make his decursus appear a spiration of six Months—hour and Pains to be great every Virtue will come partuit of some private Men in Office here, touching I am determined you shall and if they be such as I have duces some personal Work

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in South Carolina.*  
Town, dated July 24, 1769.  
"Many important Characters, the Spirit of Emulation Liberty appears to fill the dual, I mean Carolinians Evening the Resolutions of Gadiden, and immediate Assembly present, the N. Inhabitants. I forgot to was accomplished under a Man crowned with a Sprig Must observe I never saw in my Life amongst such was Yesterday.—They Committee of 39 Merchants and 13 Tradesmen, to the People together from the think expedient; the F. much Industry all over that wishes well to America the Jacobite Party started turn the glorious Cause nipt in the Bud. Sound duct throughout all the C not backward on any O of America is concerned.

The Merchants of the of July last: The Rel have been already published met several Times and Reports of several Com had heretofore refused Non Importation appear Those of them who had the Vessels lately arrived Committee appointed to and others who expect Go to deliver them up as for ularly, Jonathan Simp son, Mr Samuel Fitch Messrs. James and Robert been viewed by the Pub ceded to the Agreement dered as Non-Importers titled to the Favour of the who tho' they have not in neral Sense of the Trade their Way clear to sign joined the Merchants in The Meetings were large greateit Harmony and U in all their Proceedings rited, and discovered faithfully to observe, an Agreement; and that ch on pursuing every legal and defeat any Attempts who are inimical to us, tual.—At the Meeting ber of Votes were passed ordered to be published

VOTED, That the N sons be inserted in the P contrary to the Agree ment Richard Clarke and S niel Rogers. Theophilus Comp'y John Mein, Th Elisha Hutchinson. It having been suggest Mr. John Greenleaf ha Merchants, he was sent made an Acknowledgme satisfactory.

BOSTON

By Captain SMI  
*An Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston, dated*

THE Design of the People the Constitution of you knowledge by some of the that the People had too much delay of the Repeal of the giving Time to tamper with thereby break that Union & for their Designs are not con H—m—h has hin wanted mending. Govern been the Tool of Lord H— oppressive Measures, for wh Effort to relieve you has been Weight of the Ministry has vindicating yourselves to the determined to consider but receive all their Information ple in general are alarmed by the Petition of the Count pulent County in England,



in the unanimity in  
one attempted to  
After that they pro-  
year, to complete  
of two that went  
their spirit, acted  
ever been known to  
gentlemen who were  
dressers, no lottery-  
their room. The  
will not understand  
ion, viz. 'Tis said  
influenced by having  
laved on each ticket  
h they came to the  
n. con. I have not  
ed, and the Livery  
e expressly taken no-  
g such power and  
confiscation. This  
lead on to other pe-  
nd counties. There  
at Epfom, this day  
eral leading men on  
not there being a  
and their resolving  
numbers on this side  
signed the address  
manner things will  
either quit, or keep  
y and disgusting ex-  
the loss of our li-  
us do I apprehend,  
ing which they will  
which they will, the  
ap the advantage.  
for our good! Our  
end or grow much  
nge turn in the city  
as almost wholly in-  
now it has got into  
the present ministry  
the anti-ministerial  
ease apace. Alder-  
s gown, and there  
ning in in his room,  
canvassed for the  
favour. I see no  
to alter my opinion  
on the times specified,  
on the side of the  
vents seem to me to  
world. We have no  
led for the good of  
olan will be accom-  
ch a way it will oc-  
to the favourites of  
The Russians have  
ment as yet with the  
s been on their side  
have happened.  
brave sea officers is  
niral. He supposes  
a fleet on the black  
fearful that it is all  
for the present, tho'  
duced are as yet very  
oli be in the moun-  
ful troops, he may  
neasy in their situa-  
months. It is likely  
e island by and by.  
gainst their attempt-  
ing it, they would  
all thought thereof  
ry in leaving the  
anean, is of a piece  
rade is indeed bad,  
is no retreating  
y and extravagance  
e under melancholy

G, August 10.  
t his Excellency our  
from Lord Hillsbo-  
his Majesty and his  
endeavours, at the  
Parliament, to ob-  
n revenue acts.  
his agreeable intel-  
proper to call a  
s held on Tuesday  
ol; and, with their  
summoning a new  
ext Monday. It is  
not meet until some  
Hon. Peyton Ran-  
ative, we are well  
ellow citizens from  
again, The Man of  
August 14.  
ember of of Parlla-  
27th June, 1769.  
rably acquitted the  
rd of all the Charges  
him, and have giv-  
ment here, H 2

Compensation for the Trouble and Ill-treatment he  
has met with; and if the Board continues, another  
Secretary will be sent out.—Mr. Venner's being  
provided for at Home, in Preference to going over  
to his former Station, is for a Reason that will  
make his Accusers appear very small before the Ex-  
piration of six Months—so that all Volpone's La-  
bour and Pains to be great, (tho' at the Expence of  
every Virtue) will come to nothing.—I am in  
pursuit of some private Letters from Boston, to  
Men in Office here, touching particular Characters;  
I am determined you shall have Copies of them;  
and if they be such as I have heard, they will pro-  
duce some personal Work on your Side the Water."

Extract of a Letter from one of the principal Mer-  
chants in South-Carolina, to his Friend in this  
Town, dated July 24, 1769.

"Many important Changes since you left this;  
the Spirit of Emulation in the glorious Cause of  
Liberty appears to fill the Breasts of each Indivi-  
dual, I mean Carolinians and Englishmen. Last  
Evening the Resolutions were read in Form by Mr.  
Gadiden, and immediately were signed by all our  
Assembly present, the Number of Subscribers 263  
Inhabitants. I forgot to tell you this great Work  
was accomplished under Liberty Tree, and every  
Man crowned with a Sprig of Laurel in their Hats.  
Must observe I never saw more Decorum observed  
in my Life amongst such a Body of People, than  
was Yesterday.—They have appointed a Standing  
Committee of 39 Men. 13 Merchants, 13 Planters,  
and 13 Tradesmen, to transact Business or call the  
People together from Time to Time as they shall  
think expedient; the Forms are dispersing with  
much Industry all over the Country, not a Man  
that withes well to America will hesitate to sign them;  
the Jacobite Party started many Objections to over-  
turn the glorious Cause, but they were happily  
nipped in the Bud. Sound the Trumpet of our Con-  
duct throughout all the Continent, to shew we are  
not backward on any Occasion, when the Honour  
of America is concerned."

The Merchants of this Town met on the 26th  
of July last: The Resolutions they then passed  
have been already published—since which they have  
met several Times, and received and acted upon the  
Reports of several Committees; some Persons who  
had heretofore refused to join in Agreement for  
Non Importation appeared and signed the same.—  
Those of them who had imported a few Articles in  
the Vessels lately arrived, delivered them to the  
Committee appointed to receive all such Articles,  
and others who expect Goods the ensuing Fall, agreed  
to deliver them up as soon as they arrived; parti-  
cularly, Jonathan Simpson, Esq; Mr. William Jack-  
son, Mr. Samuel Fletcher, Mr. John Taylor, and  
Messrs. James and Robert Selkrig, who have hitherto  
been viewed by the Public as Importers, have ac-  
ceded to the Agreement, and are now to be con-  
sidered as Non-Importers, and are accordingly en-  
titled to the Favour of the Public.—Some others  
who tho' they have not imported contrary to the ge-  
neral Sense of the Trade, yet have hitherto not seen  
their Way clear to sign said Agreement, have now  
joined the Merchants in this salutary Measure.—  
The Meetings were large, and there appeared the  
greatest Harmony and Union among the Merchants  
in all their Proceedings. Their Conduct was spiri-  
ted, and discovered that they were determined  
faithfully to observe, and firmly to adhere to their  
Agreement; and that they were resolutely bent up-  
on pursuing every legal Method to guard against,  
and defeat any Attempts that may be made, by those  
who are inimical to us, to render the same ineffec-  
tual.—At the Meetings above mentioned a Num-  
ber of Votes were passed, and the following were  
ordered to be published.

VOTED, That the Names of the following Per-  
sons be inserted in the Public Papers as Importers  
contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, viz.

Richard Clarke and Son, John Bernard, Natha-  
niel Rogers, Theophilus Lille, James McMaisters &  
Comp'y John Mein, Thomas Hutchinson, jun. and  
Elihu Hutchinson.

It having been suggested at the Meeting, that  
Mr. John Greenleaf had broke the Agreement of  
Merchants, he was sent for, and appeared, when he  
made an Acknowledgment, which was voted to be  
satisfactory.

BOSTON, August 17.

By Captain SMITH from LONDON.  
An Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend  
in Boston, dated June 7, 1769.

THE Design of the People in Power here has been to alter  
the Constitution of your Province, which has been ac-  
knowledged by some of the Ministry, who have alleged  
that the People had too much Power; and I question if  
the delay of the Repeal of the late Acts is not designed, by  
giving Time to tamper with the respective Provinces, and  
thereby break that Union & Harmony which is your Strength,  
for their Designs are not confined to your Province. Lord  
H—th—h has hinted that several other Charters  
wanted mending. Governor B—d for a long Time has  
been the Tool of Lord H—th—h to promote his  
oppressive Measures, for which he is knighted.—Every  
Effort to relieve you has been tried by your Friends, but the  
Weight of the Ministry has always borne them down: Your  
vindicting yourselves to them is to no Purpose, for they are  
determined to consider but one Side of the Question, and  
receive all their Information from their own Creatures; Peo-  
ple in general are alarmed at their Conduct, as you will see  
by the Petition of the County of Middlesex, the most op-  
ulent County in England.

Extract of another Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his  
Friend in Boston, dated June 19, 1769.

"Hope the Prudence of America will not decline, or the  
noble Spirit subside in Consequence of the Promise of a  
w—d Administration, who favour your Liberties no fa-  
ther than Necessity obliges them.—You may look upon the  
Troubles and Grievances of this Country to be to many  
Symptoms of Relief for America, which must finally rise with  
the recovered Liberties of England, or prove a happy As-  
ylum for every virtuous Man who lives to see Slavery abso-  
lutely triumphant.—There are still many independent Men  
here who will struggle hard to save this glorious Country,  
and the Society of the Bill of Rights Men are too seriously  
engaged, and too respectable to be treated with Neglect by  
Friends or Enemies. Nothing has so terrified Administration  
as our Plan for Associations through every County, and In-  
dustry to bring about a Reformation through the whole  
Kingdom, puzzles those wretched State Sycophants most in-  
extricably.—Your Friends express the highest Approbation  
of your spirited Conduct, and wish you may not recede  
from your noble Purposes till your Grievances are all totally  
removed, and your Constitution, tho' now broken, irrevo-  
cably fixed and firmly secured.—Let no Promises and  
Flattery stop your Progress; for your Firmness may perhaps  
not only save you but Great-Britain also.

On Monday last the Anniversary of the 14th of August, was  
celebrated by the Sons of Liberty, with great Magnificence and  
Cheerfulness, the Company consisted of about 300, the whole was  
conducted with the greatest Decency and good Order.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

Extract of a Letter from St. Croix, June 8, 1769.

"The Packet from Copenhagen has brought the  
worst Decrees and Resolves from thence that could  
be, both for North-Americans and the Inhabitants  
of this Island; they have prohibited the following  
Articles being brought in any English Bottom. viz.  
Mahogany Ware of all Kinds, Building and Tem-  
per Lime, Iron Hoops and Hinges, Madeira Wine,  
Berthuda Building Stone, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine,  
all Kind of Chaises, Carts and Cart Wheels, Salt,  
Oats, and Peas, Chairs, Beds and Bedsteads, Cider,  
Skins, Cordage, Candles, Soap and Tallow, Horse  
Beans, Medicines, Groats of all Sorts, Twine, Lead,  
Oil, Vinegar, White Lead, and all Sorts of Paint,  
Grindstones, Train Oil, Tongues and Ship Bread;  
so that you may see we have a Right to bring no-  
thing here but Flour, Lumber, Fish, Pork, and  
Beef; on the two latter of which Articles the Duty  
is 25 per Cent. And what is still worse, they have  
stopt all Permittions, unless it goes back by the same  
Bottom, and it is very seldom we can be able to do  
that; then, if we cannot take Rum, we have no  
Way, but by Bills, to get our Effects from hence;  
'tis a very impolitic Act, as well as a very great Im-  
position, and is done chiefly with a Design of pro-  
curing Freight for their own Vessels. It seems here  
just now, as it is in America, the Inhabitants com-  
plaining in the same Manner we do; but they are  
worse off yet, for if these Restrictions are carried  
into Execution, they cannot subsist, for without  
America they cannot live."

August 21. It was not in the Fort that the In-  
dians got drunk, as mentioned in our last, but at a  
House about seven Miles off, where he was beat by  
some Country People, for abusing them.

NEW-YORK, August 24.

Last Wednesday Night about 9 o'Clock, a Gen-  
tleman coming into Town in a Chair from King's-  
Bridge, with his Wife, was ordered to stop by two  
Fellows who started up from behind some Stones  
at the Corner of the Hon. John Watts's Fence in  
the Bowry-Lane, when one of them took the Horse  
by the Bridle; but the Gentleman having a loaded  
Gun with him, jumped out of the Carriage, and on  
his presenting in order to fire, they took to their  
Heels: One of them had on a blue Surtout Coat,  
and the other a white one.

Extract of a Letter to a Gentleman in this Town,  
dated at Detroit, 4th July, 1769.

"The Puttawattames of St. Joseph, brought in  
here a few Days ago, two of their Nation that killed  
an Englishman and Woman at the Illinois, last  
Spring; they were brought here in Consequence of  
an Answer I sent them to a Speech they sent me to  
beg Forgiveness, but as my Office was at an End,  
and I did not act for some few Days before their Ar-  
rival, I ordered them to deliver the Prisoners to the  
Commanding Officer, who immediately put them in  
close Confinement."

On Thursday Morning last, the Britannia was  
launched in the Presence of Five Thousand delighted  
Spectators: She glided elegantly from the Stocks,  
uninterrupted by any Accident. Her Burthen about  
333 Tons, Dimensions 81 Feet 9 Inches whole Keel,  
28 Feet Beam, 12 Feet Hold, 5 Feet 4 Inches be-  
tween Decks; and to the permanent Reputation of  
Messrs. Totton and Croisfield, she will be the most  
complete and beautiful Ship ever constructed in our  
Yards. She is built for the London Trade. Her  
Head is a Bust of Britannia, supported on the right  
by America, and by Hibernia on her left: Expre-  
sive of our invariable Affection for, and indissolu-  
ble Union with, the Chief of Nations.

Extract of two Letters from Genoa.

May 29. "We have just received the melan-  
choly News from Leghorn, that Corfica was in  
Possession of the French, and that poor Gen. Paoli  
was retired into the Mountains with 5000 Men."

June 5. "The French have almost subdued Corfica  
—except a few straggling Parties who are retired to  
the Mountains. It is generally said de Paoli is got  
over to Sardinia, with several of his most intimate  
Friends."

Capt. Albony in the Sloop Charlotte, from Ja-  
malca, brings Account of the Arrival there of a  
Man of War in a very short Passage from Eng-  
land, who reports, that the French have taken  
Fort St. George, in the East Indies: As soon  
as the Account came to the Admiral, he im-  
mediately put to Sea; and in ten Days was seen at  
anchor in Cape Nicholas Mole, on Hispaniola. A  
French War was thought inevitable; and daily ex-  
pected.

Capt. Leacraft in the Sloop Fame, from Madeira  
and St. Thomas, spoke the following Vessels; the  
New Mercury, Ralph Moor Master, in Lat. 35,  
23, Long. 65, from Lisbon, for Philadelphia, 39  
Days out. Aug. 8th, spoke a Brig from Boston  
for Turks-Island, Capt. English, in Lat. 36, 49,  
Long. 68, out 9 Days. Aug. 13th, spoke the  
Brig Concord, from Bristol for Philadelphia; in  
Lat. 25, 5, Long. 66, out 8 Weeks.

Several Vessels arrived at Philadelphia, from the West-Indies,  
—bring Accounts that on the 26th July, a violent Gale or rather  
Hurricane, happened among the Islands; all the Vessels but one or  
two were drove out of St. Eustatia, also out of St. Kitts, Nevis,  
and Montserrat, some with loss of Anchors, but none lost at these  
Islands.—At Dominica 13 Sail were drove on Shore, among  
which is the Sloop Polly, Capt. Conyers of Philadelphia, and it is  
said, above 3000 Hogheads of Sugar are lost, besides Coffee.

By Letters from Fort Bedford, it seems an Indian War is  
inevitable, and is actually begun on the Part of the Indians,  
and the white Inhabitants above the Allegany in general  
have fled from their Habitations.

On Tuesday the 8th Instant, fell at Hartford, an extraor-  
dinary Flood of Rain, which swept away above 100 Tons  
of Hay. After the Shower, appear'd in the Streets of Hart-  
ford, before quite dry, a great Number of living Animals,  
about 2 or 3 Inches long, of the Fish Kind, but of a Sort  
unknown to any of the People there. The same Night Mrs.  
Bartholomew of North-Haven, having for some Time been  
under a deep Melancholy, brought on by the Loss of a fa-  
vourite Son, cut her own Throat with a Razor, while she  
was in Bed with her Husband. She bore a good Character,  
and used to be of a cheerful Disposition.

[An Account of some late Disturbances in Monmouth Coun-  
ty, which we were desired to publish, would have been in this Pa-  
per to Day, had it not been, that we are informed a more full Ac-  
count of that Matter, is sent to the Press, in order to be published  
in a Pamphlet, the Sale of which might be retarded by such a  
Publication in the News Paper. It is therefore postponed, in or-  
der to give an Opportunity to the Parties concern'd, to signify their  
Pleasure, whether it shall be inserted or suppressed.]

Several Gentlemen having signified their Desire that  
the Circular Letter of the Society formed here, (for promo-  
ting the second Time a Combination of all other Denomi-  
nations, against the Church of England, to exclude any of its  
Members from all public Offices depending on the Choice of  
the People) as published in Mr. Gaine's Paper of the 24th  
of July last, together with the Pieces mentioned to have  
been sent us, containing some Reflections on the said Com-  
bination Scheme, should be published in this Paper.—We  
hereby inform those Gentlemen, that whereas these Pieces  
were desired to appear all together in the same Paper, and  
being of considerable Length, they have been deferred  
merely for want of Room,—it being impossible to insert  
them without leaving out the late Advices we have received  
from England, &c. which were too interesting to be omitted  
or delayed.]

Custom-House, New York, Inward Entries.

Ship Grace, Chambers, from Bristol. Brig Sally, Town-  
send, London; Charming Sally, Marth; and Sloop Fame,  
Leacraft, Madeira; Sally Pell, St. Croix; Charlotte, Al-  
bony, Jamaica. Schooner Sally, Hunt, Virginia.

Outward.—Snow Two Sisters, Cockburn, for Lisbon. Brig  
Lord Cambden, Lawrence; and Sloop William, Reeve,  
Quebec; John Anderson, St. Croix; Neptune, Southgate,  
Antigua; Three Brothers, Hegeman, Tortola. Schooner  
Polly, Ashfield, Seville.

Cleared.—Sloop Betty, Lightbourn, to St. Croix; Polly,  
Houston, Coracoa; Polly, Shand, Newfoundland; Speed-  
well, Smith, Boston; Snail, Palmer, Quebec; Charming  
Polly, St. Croix; Betty, Hull; and Dedance, Tillinghast,  
Rhode-Island; Polly, Spinning, North-Carolina. Schooner  
George, Dent, Maryland; Sloop William, Mills, New-Pro-  
vidence.

THESE are to inform all Manu-  
facturers of Flour, that we the Inspectors of Flour,  
are determined to act strictly, according to the Directions  
of an Act of Assembly of this Province, passed the 26th of  
May last, entitled an Act to amend an Act, to prevent the  
Exportation of unmerchantable Flour, and the false taring  
of Bread and Flour Casks, of which all concerned are de-  
sired to take Notice.

New-York, Aug. 17th, 1769. Francis Marshall, Inspector.  
Henry Bager, Inspector.  
N. B. The Act takes Place the first of September next.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP GRACE,

William Chambers, Commander,

NOW lying at Mr. Murray's Wharf.  
Has excellent Accommodations for  
Passengers, and will sail with all conveni-  
ent Speed: For Freight or Passage, apply  
to GREG CUNNINGHAM and Co. Tax-  
gatherers, or the Commander. 90 94  
New-York, 21st Aug. 1769.

To be let immediately,

A House and Garden, situated  
near Mr. Harrison's Brew-House, now occupied by  
Lord Roschill: For Particulars inquire upon the Premises.  
N. B. All Persons having any Demands upon me, are  
hereby desired to call for the Payment, as I intend leav-  
ing this Province soon. ROSEHILL.  
August 24. 90 93

STEPHEN RAPALJE,  
Hath to dispose of,  
50 Tierces NEW RICE,  
And a Quantity of well assorted Cordage, by wholesale, the  
Growth and Manufacture of America 90 93

ANY Lady going to England or  
Ireland, may, by enquiring at the Printing-Office at  
the Exchange, hear of a young Woman who would be wil-  
ling to attend her as a Servant. 90 93



**POETS CORNER.**  
**EPIGRAM.**  
**EACH** Tyrant of proud Stuart's Race,  
 Our Ancestors (who were no Dastards)  
 bravely withstood; but, dire Disgrace!  
 We tamely crouch beneath their B-A-ds.

**On a late ELECTION.**  
 OUR old Mother Country (good Heaven relieve her!)  
 Has of late been most sick of a Liberty-Fever:  
 State-Doctors came in, who as stupid as bad,  
 Declar'd, the old Lady was certainly mad.  
 Then Surgeons were call'd, as most proper to cure her,  
 Who, Butchers in Nature, could never endure her:  
 At first they cut'd her, as knowing full well,  
 That Slavery alone would make Eden a Hell.  
 Th' old Lady requested with Tears, they'd unhand her,  
 When the Ruffians oldur'd both 'bleed and trepann'd her;  
 And resolv'd to exhaust both their Malice and Skill,  
 They propos'd she should swallow the despot's Pill:  
 She kick'd, and she struggled, she pray'd, and she swore,  
 She had swallow'd too much, and would swallow no more!  
 But bent on her Death, without Shame or Remorse,  
 They cramm'd down her Throat their d—'d Phycic by Force.  
*Chelsea, April 18.* **MARCUS.**

*In St. George's Fields. At Brentford.*

**WANTED,**  
 As an Apprentice, by the Printer of this paper, a well  
 behaved Boy, who understands reading, writing,  
 and arithmetic, and is of a reputable Family. And as the  
 advertiser has sustained great damage by the misbehavi-  
 our of boys of vicious dispositions, admitted on trial, he  
 intends for the future to take no apprentice without a fee of at  
 least fifty pounds New-York money, and having all his  
 clothes found him by his friends, during his apprenticeship.

**For LONDON,**  
 And to sail with all convenient Speed,  
 The Fine New Ship **BRITANNIA**,  
**THOMAS MILLER,**  
 COMMANDER;  
 Having two thirds of her Car-  
 go already engaged, and  
 has Elegant and roomily Accom-  
 modations in the Cabin for Twelve Passengers only,  
 for Freight or Passage, apply to Reade and  
 Yates, or said Commander.  
*New-York, August 17.* **89 92**

**Benjamin & Amos Underhill,**  
**SELLS** Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Tur-  
 pentine, Pork, Beef, Flour, Ship Bread, &c. Any  
 Purchaser giving a few Days Notice, can be supplied with  
 any Quantity of Bread, (not exceeding Fifteen Thousand  
 Weight) delivered on board, free of Charge; West-India  
 and European Goods, often suits them in Payment. **89 92**

**RUN away about three weeks**  
 ago, an Irish indentured servant named Sarah Fraiser,  
 belonging to Mrs. Henry, opposite the New Dutch church;  
 had on when she went away, a dirty white short gown, an  
 old crimson quilted petticoat; she is under 20 years of age,  
 fresh colour'd, marked with the small-pox, rather fat, not  
 tall, has been seen lurking about the Barracks. Whoever  
 harbours or detains her will be prosecuted as the law directs;  
 and whoever will secure her, and give notice to the Printer,  
 shall when produced, receive a handsome reward; she has  
 not been more than five months in America.—The re-  
 mainder of the time of another Irish servant to be sold, who  
 can walk, iron, work at her needle, and do all sorts of  
 housework: Inquire of the Printer. **89 92**

**Powles-Hook RACES.**  
 ON Monday the 9th Day of October next, will be run  
 for over the new Course at Powles-Hook, a Purse of  
 Fifty Pounds, New-York Currency, by any Horse, Mare,  
 or Gelding, not more than three Quarters Blood, and  
 those less than three Quarters Blood, to be allowed  
 5 lb, the best of three three Mile Heats, three Years  
 old, carrying Seven Stone; four Years old, Seven Stone  
 eight Pounds; Five Years old, eight Stone two Pounds; Six  
 Years old, eight Stone eleven Pounds, and aged Horses nine  
 Stone seven Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included; Fillies to  
 be allowed three Pounds, any Horse, &c. winning two Heats,  
 shall not be obliged to start a third to save his Distance; to  
 run according to the King's Plate Articles.  
 Tuesday the 10th, the beaten Horses to run the best of  
 three Heats, for the stakes.  
 Wednesday the 11th, there will be a Fox Hunt in Bergen  
 Woods, and on  
 Thursday the 12th, there will be a Purse of Twenty  
 Pounds, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, not more  
 than quarter blood, Weight for Age as above, the Horses,  
 &c. to be drawn and entered at the Starting Post: The Sa-  
 turday before running, between the Hours of 3 and 5 in the  
 Afternoon, in presence of the Judges, who will be present,  
 paying 50s. Entrance for each Horse, &c. that starts for  
 the Plate of 50 Pounds, and 20s. for every Horse, &c. that  
 starts for the 20 Pounds Plate; any Dispute that may arise,  
 to be determined by proper Judges, who will be appointed.  
 No Quarter Blood that ever won the Value of 40 Shillings,  
 can start for the Purse of 20 Pounds.  
 Good Crafts will be ready at each Ferry, to convey over  
 all Persons who incline to see the Races; good Stables,  
 with excellent Hay and Oats, will be provided for the  
 Horses, and good Accommodations for the Grooms. To  
 start at 2 o'Clock precisely, each Day; Certificates of the Ages  
 of the Horses, &c. to be produced at Entrance, from under  
 the Hands of the Breeders. **89 92**

**W** E hear some Copies are to be had in Town of the  
 famous North Britons, No. 50 and 51, for publish-  
 ing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the  
 King's Bench Prison in London.—Inquire at the Printing-  
 Office.

**NEW-YORK:** Printed by **JOHN HOLT**, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing  
 Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for  
 Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

**TO-MORROW Morning, at 9**  
 o'Clock, a STAGE well fitted, will set out from  
 Powles-Hook, for Mr. Banks's at Newark, and return from  
 thence two Hours before sunset the same Day: This will be  
 continued on every Tuesday and Friday, in every Week, at  
 the usual Price of 12 d. for each Passenger going, and the  
 same for returning. The Benefits resulting to the Public from  
 this Stage must be very obvious; as any Persons from New-  
 York, may go to Newark, and return home the same Even-  
 ing. **89 91**

**TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.**  
 RUN away on Sunday the 11th inst. from the subscriber,  
 living at Trenton, two Irish servant men, the one  
 named Nicholas Fitz Gerald, the other Garret Murphy; the  
 former had on when he went away, a brown coat, the bat-  
 ton-holes laid with tape; a black cloth jacket, lined with  
 blue;—the latter a brown coat, lined with white shalloon,  
 and white metal buttons; white breeches, patched on the  
 knees: Both a little pitted with the small-pox; the former  
 about 6 feet high, the latter about 5 feet 9 inches high, walks  
 wide and lame: Took with him a pair of black velvet  
 breeches. They have both black hair tied.—Whoever  
 takes up said servants, or secures them in any goal, so that  
 they may be had again, shall have the above reward, and  
 all reasonable charges paid, by me **SAMUEL HENRY.**  
**89 92**

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**FOUR Hundred Acres of Soldier's**  
 located Land, extraordinary good, most of it fit for  
 Meadow, and lying about 8 Miles from Tyconderoga; Also,  
 about One Hundred Acres of Land in Montgomerie's Patent,  
 about 14 Miles from Fort Edward. Inquire of **THOMAS**  
**FRASER**, near the College in New-York, **89 90**

**NEW-YORK,**  
*Broad-Street, 2d August, 1769.*  
**Scrivener's Office, &c.**

**THE Sum of 300, and the Sum**  
 of 800 Pounds to be lent out, the former on real,  
 and the latter on real or personal Security, within, or near  
 this City.—Also, a considerable Sum ready to discount good  
 Bonds, Bills, or Notes, and on Bottomry, Cash solicited on  
 every to be approved Security, as usual.  
 Mr. KNAPP is now able to pursue the general Business of  
 this Office, and has the Satisfaction of acquainting the Public,  
 the Time is not far off, when he hopes to be reinstated in  
 the full Practice of his Profession, with the Unanimous Con-  
 sent of every Friend to Mankind and Lovers of Justice;  
 'till then, he will continue to give the most Candid Opinion,  
 and Advice, in all Cases of Law and Equity, founded on  
 Reasons, to prevent the commencing and defending such Suits  
 as only can be productive of Trouble and Expence, and to  
 give full Satisfaction, for the easy Fee of one Dollar, though  
 it should afterwards be necessary for some other Gentleman to plead  
 the Cause in Court.  
 Deeds and other Writings perused, and a satisfactory Opini-  
 on given as to their Validity.  
 Persons assisted to recover their Property in England, or  
 elsewhere.  
 Executors and Administrators instructed in the due Execu-  
 tion of their Office, whereby to avoid those many Inconve-  
 niences which often arise from the Want of Knowledge to  
 act therein.  
 Writings and Conveyances of every Kind, as also Memori-  
 als, Petitions, &c. drawn effectually to answer the Purposes  
 intended.—Strict Secrecy, and the most immediate Dispatch  
 may be depended on, and every Business of this Office exe-  
 cuted, on such easy Terms, as to render the same of that  
 real Utility for which it was established the Eleventh of June  
 1764.  
 By the Public's obedient  
 And very humble Servant,  
**JOHN C. KNAPP,**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW.

**REPEATING, striking, alarm,**  
 horizontal, and common **WATCHES**; musical,  
 chiming and other **CLOCKS**, are carefully repaired in  
 the best Manner, by  
**THOMAS GORDON,**  
**WATCH-MAKER, FROM LONDON:**  
**WHO** formerly lived opposite to  
 the Merchants Coffee-House, in this City, and is now moved  
 into the Shop of Mr. HASTIER, in Hanover-Square, oppo-  
 site to Doctor Brownjohn's, and next Door to the Corner  
 adjoining Wall-Street. **(87 92)**

**New-Jersey.** BY Order of the Honourable John Ander-  
 son, and John Taylor, Esquires, Judges  
 of the Quarter Sessions of said Province, Obadiah Worthly,  
 Prisoner for Debt, in the Gaol of said County, did on the  
 27th Day of July, make Application to the said Judges, for  
 the Benefit of the late insolvent Act, entitled, "An Act for  
 the Relief of insolvent Debtors," made in the Eighth Year of  
 his present Majesty's Reign, was qualified and filed his Sched-  
 ule of his Estate; Now this is to give Notice, to the Cre-  
 ditors of the said Debtor, that they be together at Freehold  
 Court-House, on the 28th Day of August next, to show  
 Cause if any they why the said Prisoner's Estate  
 should not be assigned, and his Body discharged, pursuant to  
 said Act, of which this is their Notice.  
*Monmouth Gaol, July the 27th, 1769.* **89 90**

**PURSUANT to an Order of the**  
 Honourable Jacob Ford, and Samuel Tuthill, Esqrs,  
 two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas  
 of the County of Morris; Notice is hereby given to the respec-  
 tive Creditors of Nathan Wilkinson, an insolvent Debtor,  
 in the Gaol of the County of Morris, that they be and ap-  
 pear, at the Court-House in Morris-Town, in the County of  
 Morris aforesaid, on Friday the first Day of September next,  
 at nine o'Clock in the Morning of the said Day, to show  
 Cause (if any they have) why Assignees should not be ap-  
 pointed to the Estate of the said Nathan, and he discharged  
 from his Imprisonment, agreeable to a late Act of the Go-  
 vernor, Council, and General Assembly of the Province of  
 New-Jersey, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of insolvent  
 Debtors."  
*Morris-Town, August 2d, 1769.* **89 90**

**THIS** is to give Notice to all the  
 Country Merchants, Traders and others whom it  
 may concern, that we the Packers of this City, hearing fre-  
 quent Complaints of the Barrels containing Beef and Pork,  
 are determined to condemn all Barrels which shall not be  
 made sufficient to hold Pickle according to Law, as our  
 Pork is as good as any of the neighbouring Provinces, but  
 loses its Credit through the badness of the Barrels.  
 N. B. As the Season for making Barrels is coming on, it  
 is hoped the Barrellers of Pork and Beef will Order their  
 Coopers to make good Barrels. **89 90**

**FIVE POUNDS Reward.**  
**CONCEDED** from his Bail, on Tuesday the 1st Instant,  
 a certain John Liddle, about 36 or 37 Years of Age, and  
 5 Feet 4 Inches high; a well-set Man, fair Complexion, fan-  
 dy Hair hanging loose, which perhaps he may cut off; has  
 a Mole a little below his Left Ear, walks very upright, and  
 is by Trade a Cooper: He had on, when he went away, a  
 short blue Coat, which does not reach to his Knees, and has  
 a white Lining; had with him a brown Jacket with Pockets  
 like a Coat, generally wears white Stockings, but it is proba-  
 ble he may change his Dress. He has been at Sea, and made  
 several Voyages to London; so that it is apprehended he may  
 offer to ship himself as a Seaman, therefore, all Masters of  
 Vessels and others, are hereby warned and desired not to  
 carry him off, as they will answer it at their Peril. And who-  
 ever takes up and returns the said John Liddle, or secures him  
 in any of his Majesty's Goals, so that the Subscriber may get  
 him again, shall upon due Information by Letter or other-  
 wise, receive the above Reward, of FIVE POUNDS, New-  
 York Money, and all reasonable Charges, of the Subscriber,  
 Cooper, near Peck's Slip. **89 91**  
**JOHN CARNES.**

**TO THE PUBLIC,**  
**WHEREAS** a Partnership in several Adventures in the  
 Indian Trade was commenced and entered into in the  
 Month of April, 1765, between John Wetherhead, Henry  
 Van Schaack, and Edward Mumford, Merchants in Compa-  
 ny, under the Firm of John Wetherhead and Company; All  
 Manner of Persons are desired to take Notice, That I do  
 hereby dissolve the said Partnership, and it is accordingly  
 dissolved, this Eighth Day of August, One Thousand Seven  
 Hundred and Sixty-Nine, by me **JOHN WETHERHEAD.**  
**89 92**

**BY Order of the Honourable**  
 Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme  
 Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York; Notice  
 is hereby given, to Samuel Williams, Gentleman, a Lieuten-  
 ant in his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, and all  
 others whom it may concern, That on Application and due  
 Proof made, the said Justice, (pursuant to the Directions of  
 one certain Act of the Governor, the Council, and the Gen-  
 eral Assembly, of the Colony of New-York, in such Case lately  
 made and provided, entitled, "An Act to prevent Frauds  
 in Debtors;" and also pursuant to one other certain Act of  
 the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General As-  
 sembly of the said Colony of New-York, in such Case also  
 lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act more effectually  
 to empower the Trustees of fraudulent and absconding  
 Debtors, appointed or to be appointed, pursuant to an Act,  
 entitled, an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, to exercise  
 the Powers they may be invested with, and for the more ef-  
 fectual extending the said Act to Creditors, residing without  
 this Colony," hath issued his Warrant, directed to the Sher-  
 iff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him  
 to attach, seize, take, and safely keep the whole Estate, as  
 well real as personal, of the said Samuel Williams, who re-  
 sides in Great-Britain, out of the said Colony of New-York;  
 and that unless the said Samuel Williams, his Attorney, or  
 Attorneys, Factors or Agents, do discharge his Debts within  
 one Year and a Day from the Time of such Seizure made,  
 all his Estate, so seized and taken, will be sold for the Sa-  
 tisfaction of his Creditors.  
 Dated the 7th of August, 1769. **89 92**

**TO BE SOLD, BY**  
**HENRY WHITE,**  
 At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between  
 the Coffee-House and Fly-Market;  
**FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d.**  
 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8,  
 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Wipdow Glafs. **84**

**WANTED,**  
 A Person who understands the  
 Smelting Lead-Ore with Sea-Coal; in the Manner it  
 is done in England and Scotland: such a Person may hear  
 of a Place, by applying to the Printer hereof. **88 91**

**A Single Person capable to teach**  
 a Grammar School, in a private Family in the Coun-  
 try, coming well recommended, may hear of a Place, by  
 applying to the Printer hereof. **86 89**

Just re-printed and to be sold at the **PRINTING-OFFICE**,  
 at the Exchange.

**SINNERS**  
 In the HANDS of an  
**ANGRY GOD.**  
**A**  
**SERMON**

Preached at Enfield, July 8th, 1747.  
 At a Time of great Awakenings; and attended with remark-  
 able Impressions on many of the Hearers.  
 By **JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.**  
 Pastor of the Church of CHRIST in Northampton.  
 Amos ix. 2, 3. Though they dig into Hell, thence shall mine  
 Hand take them; though they climb up to Heaven, thence will  
 I bring them down: And though they hide themselves in the  
 Top of Carmel, I will search and take them out thence; and  
 though they be hid from my Sight in the Bottom of the Sea,  
 thence I will command the Serpent, and he shall bite them.  
 This Sermon was re-printed by particular Desire. The  
 Gentleman who brought the Copy is desired to call for his  
 Books. **88 90**

**SUPPLE**

**BOSTON**  
**JOURNAL of OCCU**

**W** E have fr  
 observe an  
 not to fail  
 for raising  
 when this  
 have the Lead in Admini-  
 be too late to apply a Re-  
 Disorders which their R-  
 The Duties laid upon P-  
 Acts, has served as a Bou-  
 per Manufactures; those  
 which Paper is composed  
 from the Fire and Dungh  
 very distant, when we th-  
 to import that Manufactu-  
 those of Siches and othe-  
 dry, which are now mad-  
 those made in England.

A Tax upon Painter's  
 Continent to explore the  
 Consequence of which we  
 actually make use of a red-  
 in Quality to what was in-  
 Oil is extracted from our  
 our own Consumption,  
 Lead so necessary for the  
 imagined could not be ob-  
 Boston, equal in goodness  
 the fairest Prospect shou-  
 Lead, not far from Wat-  
 Gentleman of Property  
 such Advantage as to aff-  
 Article for all the Painte-  
 res of Pipes, Delph C-  
 Wares are set and setting  
 the Ministers of the Bri-  
 a Repeal of the Reven-  
 Grievances, until as they  
 tent with the Dignity of  
 not to weaken the Supre-  
 ment; Americans are la-  
 tion for their future G-  
 greatly increasing their C-  
 and multiplying their F-  
 Schools are opened and  
 Boston and other Parts of  
 following Articles of In-  
 others, may serve to show  
 and what Methods are to  
 encourage so laudable a  
 ment.

**July 9.** We are inform-  
 about sixty of the fair Sex  
 at the House of the Rev-  
 with Wheels, and the g-  
 Flax, and spent the Day t-  
 commended and encourag-  
 The Order in which they  
 before the House, at which  
 Behaviour, Pleasantry, and  
 them in the Work of the  
 ular Pleasure to the nur-  
 tators of this and other T-  
 Wheels ceased going, ar-  
 made use of by others, v-  
 many Skeins all well spun  
 together with those sent  
 enough, as is judged, to  
 Cloth, more than three C-  
 son for the Repast or Ent-  
 was freely sent in and gra-  
 the Work of their Hands.

**July 10.** We are also  
 That last Tuesday, very  
 sixty young Ladies of va-  
 that Town, assembled at the  
 Champney, with their Spi-  
 Cotton Wool, and entere  
 Design of their Meeting t-  
 and Spirit, with Skill and  
 the Day with great Appl-  
 their Wheels ceased only  
 No Uneasiness appeared a  
 Day.—They spun One  
 Skeins, which they ge-  
 and Family, as also confi-  
 for Want of Time to spin

**July 11.** We hear that  
 young Females, met at the  
 Robbins, in Milton, where  
 the delightful Employment  
 sunset, what was spun and  
 Four Hundred and Sixty S-  
 about half of them spun th-  
 140 Knots to the Pound, w-  
 rably well; and Sixty We-  
 Mr. Robbins's own raising



# SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1390.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1769.

BOSTON, JULY 8.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

**W**E have frequently had Occasion to observe and point out the Impolicy, not to say Injustice of the late Acts for raising a Revenue in America; when this is discerned by those who have the Lead in Administration, it may perhaps be too late to apply a Remedy for a Cure of those Disorders which their Rashness has occasioned.—The Duties laid upon Paper, by the late Revenue Acts, has served as a Bounty to encourage our Paper Manufacturers; those Rags and Materials of which Paper is composed, are now carefully saved from the Fire and Dunghill,—the Period cannot be very distant, when we shall have as little Occasion to import that Manufacture, as we at present have those of Sashes and other Implements of Husbandry, which are now made use of in preference to those made in England.

A Tax upon Painter's Colours, has set a whole Continent to explore their Hills and Mountains in Consequence of which we have discovered, and now actually make use of a red and yellow Ocre, superior in Quality to what was imported from England.—Oil is extracted from our Flax-Seed, not only for our own Consumption, but for Exports; White Lead so necessary for the Painters, which it was imagined could not be obtained, has been made in Bolton, equal in goodness to the British; and if the fairest Prospect should not deceive, a Mine of Lead, not far from Water Carriage, owned by a Gentleman of Property will be quickly worked to such Advantage as to afford a full Supply of that Article for all the Painters in America. Manufactures of Pipes, Delph Glass, Linen and Woolen Wares are set and setting up in this Town, and while the Ministers of the British Court are postponing a Repeal of the Revenue Acts and a Redress of Grievances, until as they say it can be done consistent with the Dignity of Government, and so as not to weaken the Supreme Authority of Parliament; Americans are laying a most solid Foundation for their future Grandeur and Felicity, by greatly increasing their Growth of Hemp and Flax, and multiplying their Flocks of Sheep; Spinning Schools are opened and filled with Learners in Boston and other Parts of the Province; and the following Articles of Intelligence, out of many others, may serve to show the Progress of Industry, and what Methods are taken to countenance and encourage so laudable and beneficial an Employment.

**July 9.** We are informed from Dorchester, that about sixty of the fair Sex in that Town, assembled at the House of the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Bowman, with Wheels, and the greater Part of them with Flax, and spent the Day there in the much to be recommended and encouraged Business of Spinning. The Order in which they were ranged on the Green, before the House, at which they met; the Decent Behaviour, Pleasantry, and Industry, visible among them in the Work of the Day, gave sincere and singular Pleasure to the numerous surrounding Spectators of this and other Towns. About sunset the Wheels ceased going, and the Reels and Combs made use of by others, were laid aside: And the many Skeins all well spun; at the aforesaid House, together with those sent in on that Day, are enough, as is judged, to make eighty Yards of Cloth, more than three Quarters wide.—Provision for the Repast or Entertainment of the Ladies, was freely sent in and gratefully accepted; as was the Work of their Hands.

**July 10.** We are also informed from Beverly, That last Tuesday, very early in the Morning, sixty young Ladies of various Ages, belonging to that Town, assembled at the House of the Rev. Mr. Champney, with their Spinning Wheels, Flax, and Cotton Wool, and entered upon the Business and Design of their Meeting together,—with Pleasure and Spirit, with Skill and Dexterity, and so spent the Day with great Application. The Music of their Wheels ceased only for their Refreshment;—No Uneasiness appeared among them for the whole Day.—They spun One Hundred Twenty Knot Skeins, which they generously gave to him and Family, as also considerable Cotton and Flax, for Want of Time to spin them.

**July 11.** We hear that eighty-three industrious young Females, met at the House of the Rev. Mr. Robbins, in Milton, where they spent the Day in the delightful Employment of Spinning, and at sunset, what was spun and presented, amounted to Four Hundred and Sixty Skeins, excluding Tow; about half of them spun their Yarn at the Rate of 140 Knots to the Pound, which was done incomparably well; and Sixty Weight of the Flax, was, of Mr. Robbins's own raising.

**July 12.** They write from Braintree, that a Number of young Ladies met at the House of the Rev. Mr. Weld, in that Place, and according to the laudable Practice in many other Parts, spent the Day in Spinning; and generously gave both their Labour and Yarn;—and what is especially remarkable, a young Miss of 9 Years old, wound off her two double Skeins, excellently well spun,—a good Omen for the Times.—An Example of Industry well worthy the Ambition of others.

**July 13.** We are informed from Ipswich, that the young Ladies of a Parish called Chebacco, to the Number of Seventy-seven, assembled at the House of the Rev. Mr. John Cleaveland, with their Spinning Wheels; and though the Weather that Day was extremely hot, and divers of the young Ladies were but about thirteen Years of Age, yet by six o'Clock in the Afternoon, they spun of Linen Yarn Four Hundred and Forty Knots, and carded and spun of Cotton Seven Hundred and Thirty Knots, and of Tow Six Hundred, in all 1770 Knots, which make 177 Ten Knot Skeins, all good Yarn, and generously gave their Work, and some brought Cotton and Flax with them, more than they spun themselves, as a Present; and several of the People were kind and generous upon this Occasion. And it may be worthy of noting, that one spun of good Linen Yarn, 52 Knots, and another of Cotton 60 Knots, it being carded for her.—After the Music of the Wheels was over, Mr. Cleaveland entertained them with a Sermon, on Prov. xiv. 1. Every wise Woman buildeth her House; but the foolish plucketh it down with her Hands;—which he concluded by observing, how the Women might recover to this Country the full and free Enjoyment of all our Rights, Properties and Privileges, (which is more than the Men have been able to do) and so have the Honour, of building, not only their own, but the Houses of many Thousands, and perhaps prevent the Ruin of the whole British Empire, viz. by living upon, as far as possible, only the Produce of this Country; and to be sure to lay aside the Use of all foreign Teas, also, by wearing, as far as possible, only Clothing of this Country's Manufacturing.

**July 14.** We hear from Wenham, that early in the Morning, there came a Number of young Women, to the House of the Rev. Joseph Swain, with Flax, Wool, and Wheels, in order to spend the Day in Spinning, which they did till 6 o'Clock P. M. with Cheerfulness, Discretion and Industry. Their Diligence and Industry, in the Business of the Day, will appear by comparing the Number of Spinners, and the Quantity of Yarn spun. The Spinners were in Number 38; the Quantity of Yarn was 75 Run; all which they generously gave to him and Family, besides a considerable Quantity of Flax and Wool, which was left unspun.

**July 15.** We hear that a Number of young Ladies belonging to Mr. Haven's Parish in Dedham, lately made Mrs. Haven a Visit, and presented her with 102 Skeins of good Yarn, mostly Linen; each Skein containing 20 Knots, which they had before spun at their several Homes, and of their own Materials. Their professed Design was to encourage Industry and our own Manufactures, and to testify their affectionate Regard to their Minister, and to his Family; which many of the fair Sex in several Towns, have lately been doing. They preferred this Method of doing it, to that of carrying their Wheels and Flax to their Minister's House to spin there; as they hereby avoid much Trouble and Parade, and had an Opportunity for a more pleasant Visit, and free Conversation, and to animate one another to a Course of persevering Industry and Frugality, which is necessary to save our Country from impending Ruin. The Disposition which they discovered was applauded and encouraged, and their Gratitude thankfully received.

On the 12th of July, the good Women of the second Precinct in Brookfield,—true Daughters of Liberty & Industry, stimulated by their fair Sisters, met at the House of the Rev. Mr. Forbes, to the Number of Fifty-five, with Thirty four Wheels; and from 5 o'Clock in the Morning, to 7 in the Evening, picked, carded, and spun, of Cotton Wool and Tow, 762 Knots, and a few Threads; and of Flax, hatched and spun 936 Knots and 35 Threads, all which they generously gave to Mr. Forbes. The young Lady that excelled at the Linen Wheel, spun 70 Knots: And among the Matrons there was one, who did the Morning Work of a large Family, made her Cheese, &c. and then rode more than two Miles, and carried her own Wheel, and far down to spin at nine in the Morning: and by seven in the Evening, spun 53 Knots, and went home to milking. As the Cool of the Evening came on, about five o'Clock, they all descended from the Chambers and Rooms of the House, into the Front Yard, on the Green; where, with their buzzing

Wheels, innocent Chat, neat and decent Apparel, (chiefly Homespun) friendly Activity, and the very Perfection of Female Harmony, made a most agreeable Appearance. The next Day, and for several succeeding Days; others as well affected to their Minister and the Cause of Liberty and Industry, but could not leave their Families to join their Sisters on the said Day, sent in their Forty Knots each, spun out of their own Materials:—A very striking Example to Generosity and public OEconomy.

**July 16.**—Newport, July 10. We can assure the Public, that Spinning is so much encouraged among us, that a Lady in Town, who is in very affluent Circumstances, and who is between 70 and 80 Years of Age, has within about three Weeks become a very good Spinner, though the never spun a Thread in her Life before.—Thus has the Love of Liberty and dread of Tyranny, kindled in the Breast of old and young,—a glorious Flame, which will eminently distinguish the fair Sex of the present Time, through far distant Ages.

**July 17.** We are informed that two Vessels have lately arrived at Falmouth from Scotland, the Design of the Owners was to purchase their Cargo of Lumber, with British Manufactures, as had been usually done but the Inhabitants of that Town, having come into the Agreement relative to Non-importation of foreign Merchandize; The Loading of those Vessels could not be procured with any Thing but the Money.—The Colonies can supply themselves with almost every necessary for wearing Apparel, the large Sums which Britain has annually drawn from us, should be placed to the Account of our Luxury and Extravagance, rather than to our Wants; were we but wise and frugal, Silver and Gold would soon flow in upon us, as pay for our Fish, Oil, Lumber, and other Commodities, required at European Markets.

Left out last Week for want of Room.

**CHARLES-TOWN, S. Carolina, July 6.** We hear, that some Planters have already given Orders to their Factors, not to purchase from, or sell to, any Merchants who refuse coming into the Measures now thought absolutely necessary.

The Price of TANNED LEATHER has been raised here, within a very few Years, Two-Fifths: If it should be, now the Duty upon Importation is taken off, engrossed and exported to Great-Britain, how are the SADDLERS, SHOE MAKERS, and other Workers in that Branch, to supply the vast Demand for a Variety of Articles in their Way, in this Province?

We are assured of it, as a Fact, that after the 28th Instant, a SOCIETY will be formed, which will give Premiums and other Encouragements, to those who shall raise the most SHEEP, COTTON, SILK and FLAX, manufacture the most in Quantity, and best in Quality, of coarse and fine LINEN CLOTHS, PAPER, STOCKINGS, &c. &c. in this Province. And that a Resolution will soon be taken to kill no more LAMB, for a limited Time.

We hear that his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, Governor in Chief, &c. of this Province, has taken his Passage in the Ship Beaufain, Captain Daniel Curling, and will embark for England, with his Family, about the 20th of this Month; when the Government will a fourth Time devolve to the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Esq; Lieutenant Governor.

Sir John Colleton, Bart. we hear, will also embark for England, about the same Time, when there will be only Five Members of His Majesty's Council left in the Province.

A Bill for establishing CIRCUIT COURTS in this Province, has already been brought into the Commons House of Assembly, read a first Time; and, we hear, is now going through a second Reading.

It is said that, in Consideration of the great Inconveniences and Grievances to which the BACK SETTLERS are subject, as soon as the Circuit-Court Bill is gone through, another Bill will be presented to the House, for establishing temporary County Courts.

We learn that the Honourable Commons House of Assembly, on Wednesday last, unanimously resolved to disagree to the Petition proposed by the Agents; and have ordered that Mr. PITT's Statue, cutting by Mr. Wilton, of London, be sent out as soon as finished.

Articles of Agreement entered into and subscribed by the Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders and Inhabitants in general of South-Carolina.

**July 28.** We the Subscribers, Merchants, Planters, and other Inhabitants of South-Carolina, feeling ourselves burthened, and sensibly affected, by many Impositions of Taxes by late Acts of Parliament, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in Ame-



rica; and finding it necessary, for our future Support, to adopt every Plan of Economy that can be admitted among us: Do Therefore, hereby solemnly promise and engage, to and with each other, that we will faithfully observe and keep the following RESOLUTIONS:

I. That from and after this Day, we will not import into this Province, any European or East-India Goods, on our own Account or on Commissions (but such as may be already ordered and cannot be countermanded) either from Great-Britain, Holland, or any other Place whatsoever, until the first Day of January, 1771, unless the Revenue Acts above complained of, should be sooner repealed, excepting only the following Articles, viz.

Negro Cloth, commonly called white, and coloured Plains, not exceeding One Shilling and Sixpence Sterling per Yard: Striped Duff Blankets: Oznaburghs: Coarse white Linens, not exceeding One Shilling and Sixpence Sterling per Yard: Canvas: Bolting Cloths: Drugs and Family Medicines: Plantation and Workmen's Tools: Nails: Wire-Cards: Fire-Arms: Bar-Steel: Gun-Powder: Shot: Lead: Flints: Salt: Coals: Salt Petre: Mill and Grind-Stones.

II. That we will immediately countermand all Orders for European and East-India Goods not executed, provided the said Acts should not be repealed, excepting the Articles before enumerated.

III. That we will not purchase, from any Masters of Vessels, transient Persons, or non-Subscribers, any Kind of European or East-India Goods, excepting Coals and Salt, for the Time above-limited.

IV. That we will sell and dispose of the Goods we have on Hand, or that may arrive in Consequence of former Orders, at the same Rates as heretofore.

V. That from and after the first Day of January 1770, to the first Day of January 1771 we will not import, buy, or sell, any Negroes that shall be brought into this Province from Africa: nor after the first Day of October next, any Negro, that shall be imported from the West-India Islands, or any other Place, unless the said Acts should be sooner repealed.

VI. That if any Goods or Negroes shall be consigned or sent to us, contrary to our Agreement in the Subscription, such Goods or Negroes shall be stored or re-shipped from this Province.

VII. That as Wines are subject to a heavy Duty, we agree not to import any on our own Account or on Commission, or purchase from any Master of Vessel, transient Person, or non-Subscriber, from the first Day of January 1770, to the first Day of January 1771.

VIII. Lastly, That every Subscriber to these RESOLUTIONS, who shall not strictly and literally, adhere to the same, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, will deserve to be treated with the utmost Contempt.

BOSTON, July 24.  
To the PRINTER.

Please to give the following a Place in your next Paper.  
SPRINGFIELD, July 13, 1769.

As it is now grown somewhat common for People to erect pointed Rods in order to preserve their Buildings from the bad Effects of Lightning, and as it may be useful to inform the Public of any Facts that may help them to judge how far such Rods answer the Ends proposed, the following Facts are related, viz. On the 5th of July current there arose a terrible Storm of Thunder from the North, which gradually advanced till it came over a House in this Town, having a pointed Rod standing on the Northwest End, about 15 Feet from the Chimney: soon after it began to rain, there was a very severe Explosion of Lightning over said House, which had the following Effects, viz. It threw off two Bricks from the Southeast Corner of the Chimney, which fell on the Roof, drove a large Quantity of Soot and Clay down one Smoke only of the Chimney, and filled the East Room therewith, it also sent out several large Coals of Fire (with a Quantity of Ashes) to some Distance into the Room, there was also a strong Stench of Sulphur in that Room only, and nothing of it to be discerned in two other Rooms on the same Floor which also had Fire-places in them.—These were all the Effects that could be discovered any where on the Chimney or House; but at the Bottom of the Rod there grew some Plantain, which lay contiguous to the Rod, that appeared to be burnt, and was also rent or torn, but no Hole to be seen in the Ground: There were four Persons sitting in the Room where the Fire was, but none of them received any Damage.—The Curious in Electricity are desired to answer the following Query, Whether all the above Effects to the Chimney can be supposed to have proceeded from the violent Shock of the Air by Means of the Blast of Lightning falling on the Rod, or, whether a Part of the Blast did not in Fact fall on the Chimney.

In the same Storm two Children belonging to Deacon Hunt, at Northampton, were struck instantly dead by the Lightning.

PROVIDENCE, August 7.

Monday last a terrible storm of hail and thunder happened at Scituate, which has done vast damage to the country, by destroying orchards, corn, rye, grass, tobacco, &c. Some of the hail we are credibly informed, were as large as geese eggs, and stove every window to pieces that was exposed. In some parts of Scituate, it lay 30 hours on the ground, and next day at noon was half leg deep in several places.—The cloud took its course pretty near south, and was about three quarters of a mile wide.

By a gentleman from the Vineyard, we learn, that Capt. Cottle arrived there on Saturday last, from a whaling voyage of about eleven weeks, and brought with him 320 barrels of oil, which he got before he made the Western Islands, and was obliged to give away two fish that he had killed, not being able to take in their oil.—Capt. Cottle informs that whales were very plenty, and spoke a number of vessels which had all got oil.

#### NEWPORT.

August 7. The storm of rain and hail we had here last Monday, crack'd and broke some glass in a number of houses in this town, and greatly damaged the gardens.

In the afternoon a very heavy shower of hail fell in the Narragansett country, which did incredible damage, particularly in West-Greenwich, where one person had twenty acres of indian corn totally destroyed; it is said the hail stones were as large as pullet's eggs.

Last Monday evening, just after the storm of rain, hail, and lightning, the Liberty sloop, was discovered on fire; and she continued burning for several days, till almost consumed, supposed by lightning.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Friend in this City, dated August 6.

"There was a very dreadful Fire in this City last Night in Walnut Street, which burnt with the greatest Fury I ever saw: It burnt quite through into Dock-Street, and down to Second-Street: Five Houses were entirely burnt down, and several others much damaged:—the Houses on the opposite Side of Walnut-Street, were several Times on Fire, but directly extinguished:—The Wind blew a little fresh, and some of the Flakes were carried to the Mafons Lodge, which set it on Fire, but it was put out without Damage. It happened at Low-water, so that there was no Water in Dock-Street; and I really wonder that the whole City was not burnt down; for tho' there were many Engines, yet they could not work a great Part of the Time for want of Water, so that when they had played on it some Time, and got the Fire under, they would be obliged to stand still a considerable Time for want of Water, and then it would get up again as fierce as ever. If it had happened at York, under the same Circumstances, I don't believe a second House would have been burnt: I really believe there were Thousands of People round the Fire, gazing at it, yet tho' an Attempt was made to supply the Engines from the River, for which End a Line was formed down Walnut-Street, and People got into the River to dip Water, yet the d—d unfeeling Wretches could not be brought to form a second Line, and half that Line which was formed was composed of Women: I and I really expected nothing less than to see the Four Corners of the Streets on Fire together; but Providence favoured them, not their Avidity. One Occurrence I can't help mentioning, there was a little Wooden House or Shed, the Corner of Walnut and Second Street, upon which I dare say there were at least Fifty Men had taken Seats, as orderly as at a Play, it being an excellent Seat for Sight, their Brethren below envying their Situation, begun to avail themselves of such a convenient Seat, and accordingly it was soon entirely covered, but they still kept crowding upon it, till it tumbled in with them, and I was very sorry that none of them broke their Necks.—I have been very particular in this Account, as I suppose the next News-Papers will conclude the Account with, 'but' owing 'to the Expertness of the Firemen, and the Avidity of the 'Inhabitants, it was happily got under, without further 'Damage;' and to give the Firemen their Due, they behaved with the greatest Resolution and Dexterity. It was happily got under by about a o'Clock, but the Engines were kept there till about 9 o'Clock this Morning."

New-York, 8th June, 1769.

#### VAUX-HALL GARDENS,

HAVE been newly fitted up in a very genteel, pleasing Manner, are pleasantly situated, and now open for the Reception of Ladies, Gentlemen, &c. and will be illuminated every Evening in the Week; Coffee, Tea, and Hot Rolls at any Hour in the Day, neat Wines and other Liquors, with Cakes, as usual. A Concert of Music Vocal and Instrumental will shortly be performed twice every Week, of which due Notice will be given.—Contiguous to the Garden there is a very good Long Room, convenient for a Ball, or Turtle Entertainment; also Dinners or Suppers, dressed in the most elegant Manner, on timely Notice being given to the Public's already much obliged, and very obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

The Gardens would have been opened earlier in the Spring, but on Account of the Theatre.

#### JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAXER'S-HILL, sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French corks	Cork soles for shoes
Short long ditto	Corks for women's clogs
Best velvet do.	Swimming corks
Common fine do.	Pickling, jar, stone,
Phial do.	Mustard & snuff bottle corks,
With all sorts of common	Floats for fishing nets
Corks, and brewers do.	

He has also imported from London, callimancoes, durants, tammies and shalloons, quilted petticoats,—also a neat assortment of jewellery and grocery, together with a good assortment of shop goods; Cheshire cheese, fresh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning.

#### Just PUBLISHED,

And Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE. The first Day SABBATH, proved from SCRIPTURE, A SERMON,

By a MINISTER of the CHURCH of CHRIST, in AMERICA.

Jesus was faithful to him that appointed him, as also Moses was faithful in all his House, PAUL. The Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath, MARK.

SHRUB of the best Quality and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in Bottles, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's Wharf.

#### JOHN THURMAN, jun.

Has for Sale, at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manufacturers,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a sufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, amongst the Goods are,

BEST heart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF; beeh and green teas, Russia duck, Drilling's, sweeting, dipper, &c. brown rolls, oznaburghs, 7-8 and 3-4 downs and garlix, brown and white Pomeranians, brown holland, Silefias, napiering and clouting diaper and damasks, ditto table cloths, broad and pilled lawns, white calicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Persians, romalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of calicoes and English chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamperburgh long lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twill, lace, mus, wick, inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and colored threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of hatters and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dowlies; a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and woven children's, men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk brooches, plect, musfatees, gloves &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Fec. vestings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace, trimmings, gimp, fuales, feathers, flower and other millenary, in the last lake, with figur'd modes, peeling's satins, sarfences, Persians, modes, linings, mantua testings, armazeen, taffeties; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing silks, mohair, scarf and twill of all sorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering and other Scotch goods; camblers, balloons, stags, durants, &c. bearskins, frizet, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tumbidge wares, crucet frames, castors, &c.

Black and white wampon, &c. postbuckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.

A good assortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts, thickets, fustians, jeans, pillows, &c.

#### THE MOST VIOLENT TOOTH ACH,

Cured in a few Minutes without Drawing.

(No CURE No PAY)

BY A TINCTURE which gives immediate Ease in the Mouth or Gums, and in a few Days using will lessen the Teeth if ever so loose, and with a little Continuance will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums. It likewise preserves the Teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decayed from becoming worse, and takes off all disagreeable Smells from the Breath, and causes a large Discharge of all scorbutical Humours lodged in the Gums, which destroy the Teeth. By applying this Tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all Kinds of Swellings in the Check, or Pain in the Ear, and is an absolute Cure for the Head Ach if ever so violent; and likewise cures the most violent rheumatic Pains in any Part of the Body. This valuable Tincture is prepared and sold in Bottles at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular Directions for using it, at Mrs. Buskirk's, the Corner of Wall Street, near the Coffee-House, New-York, by Mr. HAMILTON, Surgeon Dentist and Operator for the Teeth, from London, who cleans and beautifies the Teeth, and displaces all superfluous Teeth and Stumps with the greatest Ease and Safety, and makes and sets in artificial Teeth from one single Tooth to a whole Set, in so nice a Manner that they cannot be distinguished from natural; therefore those Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the Misfortune of losing their Teeth, have now an Opportunity of having natural or artificial put in with Dispatch and Secrecy, and in such a Manner as to be of real Use, Ornament and Service for many Years, without giving the least Pain to the Patient, which is too often the Case, owing to the Want of Judgment in the Operator.

N. B. Artificial Teeth put in at TWO DOLLARS a Tooth, and the Poor, afflicted with the Tooth Ach, cured gratis, every Morning from eight to ten.

#### MADE at the Subscriber's Glafs-

Works, and now on Hand, to be sold at his House in Market-Street, opposite the Meat-Market, either wholesale or retail, between Three and Four Hundred BOXES of WINDOW GLASS, consisting of the common Sizes, 10 by 12, 9 by 12, 8 by 10, 9 by 9, 6 by 9, &c. Lamp Glafs, or any uncommon Sizes, under 16 by 18, are cut upon a short Notice. Where also may be had, most Sorts of Bottles, Gallon, Half Gallon, and Quart, full Measure Half Gallon Case Bottles, Snuff and Mustard, Receivers and Retorts of various Sizes; also electrifying Globes and Tubes, &c. As the above-mentioned Glafs is of American Manufacture, it is consequently clear of the Duties the Americans so justly complain of, and at present it seems peculiarly the Interest of America to encourage her own Manufactories, more especially those upon which Duties have been imposed, for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue.

N. B. He also continues to make the Philadelphia Brass Buttons, well noted for their Strength, such as were made by his deceased Father, and are warranted for seven Years.

Philadelphia, August 10. RICHARD WISTAR.

#### JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs.

Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs, of all Sorts.

#### TO BE SOLD, BY EDWARD LAIGHT,

In St. GEORGE'S-SQUARE,

DERBY, Salem, and English

Sithes, likewise a general Assortment of Ironmongery, which he will sell at the lowest Rates, as it is near the breaking up of his Store.

N. B. Said Laight continues to sell all the Articles necessary in the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather, for the Use of Vessels.